Regulation of inflorescence architecture

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Generating new mutants

Working with Dr. Gerry Neuffer, we have produced and screened EMS mutants for the second summer in a row. The first summer we screened B73 and B73/Mo17 F2 populations. This summer we screened EMS mutagenized A619. We also screened a small population of Mo17. The list of mutants and pictures have gone to MaizeGDB. Below are a few pictures from this summer. B73 mutagenized material is shared with Cliff Weil's project on tilling.







barren inflorescence

mild tassel seed

tassel sheath



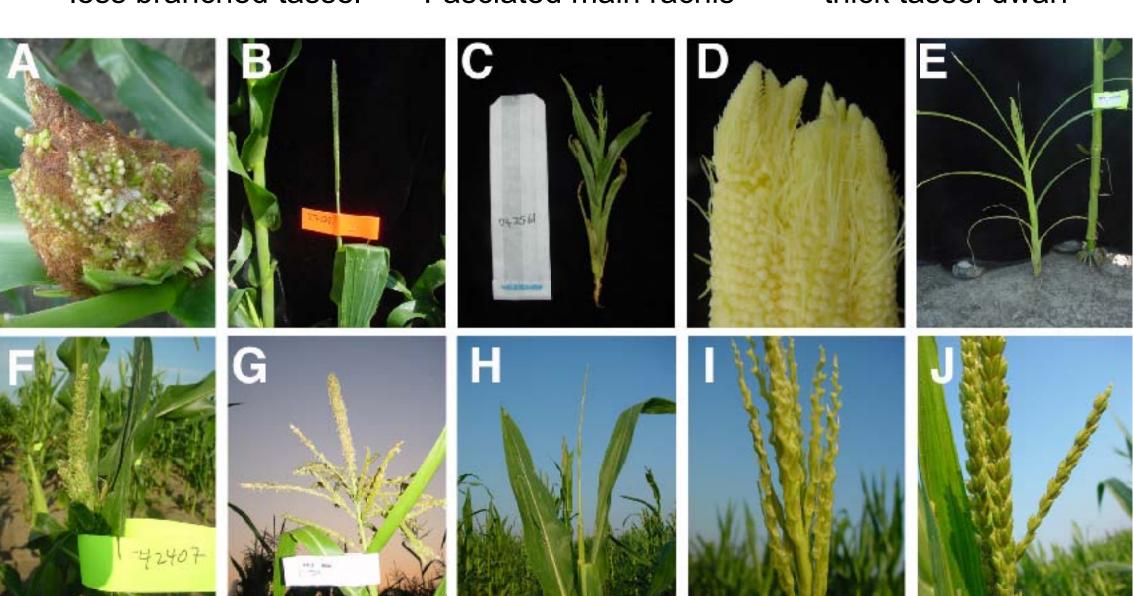


normal compared to narrow leaf

severe tassel seed



less branched tassel thick tassel dwarf Fasciated main rachis



A) tassel seed, B) unbranched, C) minature, D) fasciated, E) needle leaves, F) adherent, G) fat tassel, H) barren, I) no spikelets, J) rounded spikelets





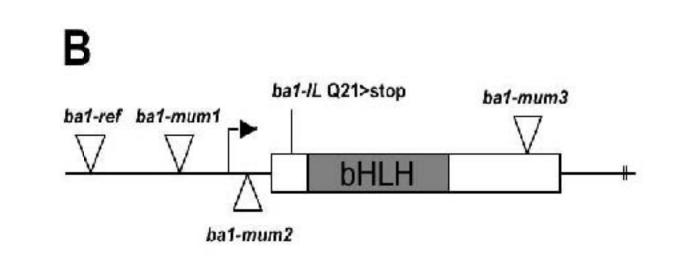
scoring tassels before the storm

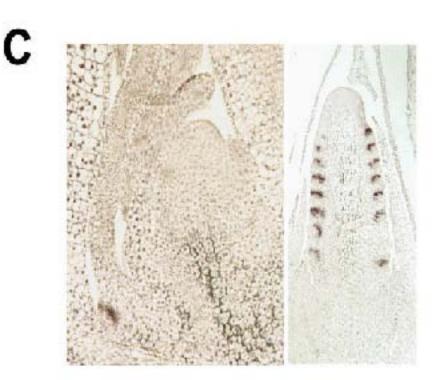
setting up crosses

Isolation and analysis of barren stalk1

The ba1 gene was cloned in the Schmidt lab and shown to be expressed in distinct zones in the inflorescence. A) mutant phenotype. B) insertion alleles. C) in situ expression pattern.







Mapping QTL to known mutants

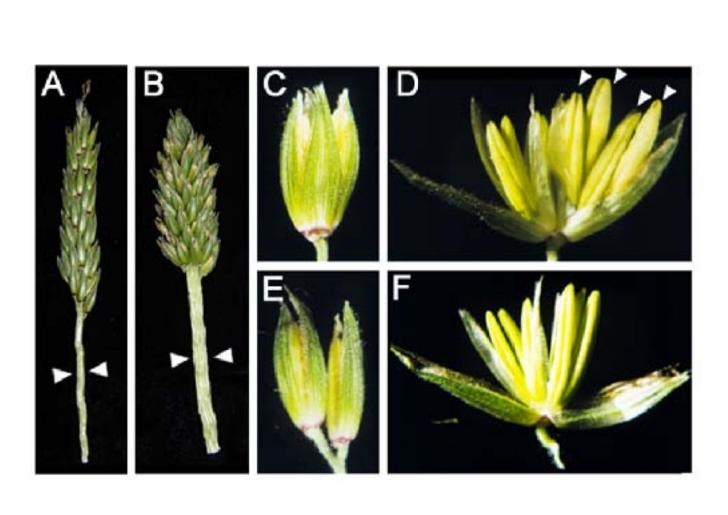
The Rocheford lab is mapping QTL that regulate inflorescence architecture.

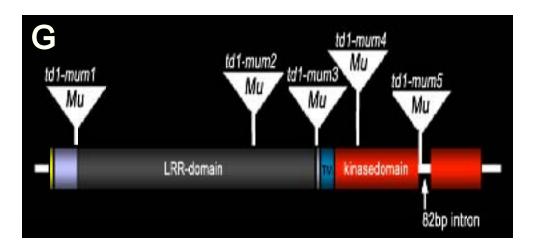


Isolation and analysis of thick tassel dwarf

ra2-like1 ra2 like gene

In collaboration with Peter Bommert and Wolfgang Werr, the Hake lab has shown that thick tassel dwarf is a clavata1 ortholog. A) normal tassel rachis, B) td1 rachis, C) td1 spikelet, D) td1 florets with extra spikelets, E) normal florets, G) position of insertion



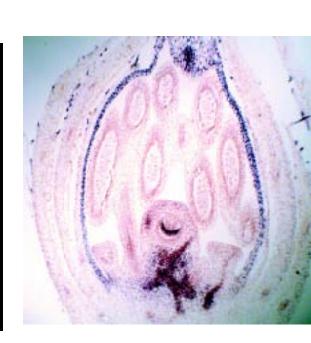


Evolutionary studies

The Kellogg lab has carried out in situs in different grasses that span the major diversification of the family using the MADS box gene, leafy hull sterile. In sorghum, maize, millet and rice, which have florets that mature from top to bottom (basipetally) in the spikelet, LHS1 is expressed only in the upper floret. In contrast, LHS1 is expressed in several florets of the spikelets of Chasmanthium which have florets that develop from bottom to top (acropetally).







Chasmanthium insitu

Comparative studies

The Rocheford lab is examining the tassel morphology of 100 diverse inbreds in collaboration with Ed Buckler. The inbreds are being sequenced by his group to determine whether polymorphisms in any of the inflorescence genes we are studying correlate with variation in morphology. Below are examples of tassel morphology variation found in these inbreds.









Positional cloning

The Hake and Jackson labs have successfully walked to the ramosa2 and ramosa3 genes in maize and are very close to tasselseed4.



tassel seed4





Below we present an example of the PCR screen for recombinants and the alignment of the region of synteny between rice and maize for the region around ra2 and for ts4.

ramosa3

